WASHINGTON

THE TRIAL OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Prolonged Debate on the Propriety of Mr. Wade Serving as Judge.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1868.

The Impeachment—Efforts to Organize the Court of Impeachment. The air has been filled with rumors to-day of a vaety of character, but all more or less exciting, con-erning the position of Chief Justice Chase in the im-eachment matter. Some stories were to the effect that would decline to take his seat in the Senate as preiding officer of the High Court of Impeachment, in consequence of the action of the Sonate in preparing the fulles to govern the cours before his opinion to obtained; others foreshadowed a delay on his part until the Supreme Court had heard and decided the McCardle case. But the developments of the day did not confirm any of the wild stories. Chief Justice Chase has been in the Vice President's chair in the Senate, now acting as a High Court of Impeachment, and will continue to oc-cupy the position until the termination of the trial of Mr. Johnson. When the committee from the Senate first waited upon him to-day he expressed a ish that the organization of the court should adjourned until to morrow, in order

might hear the concluding arguments to McCardie case before he began his labors in the higher court. This wish was reported back to the e, but that body did not feel willing to postpone its edings as desired, and so the Chief Justice reconidered his determination and concluded to meet the enate at the hour previously fixed for the organization

This difficulty being obviated, the Senate at one o'clock solved itself into a court, and Mr. Chief Justice Chase ppeared, with Associate Justice Nelson, and took his place as presiding officer of the assemblage. Mr. Justice Nelson administered the oath prescribed by the regulations of the Senate to the Chief Justice, who in administered it to the Senators. A long debate arose on the competency of Vice President Wade to sit as a judge in the court, on account of interest, and con-The Board of Managers from the House were in attende in an ante-room, but did not enter the chamber in

ceremony to-day was solemn and impressive. e was not so large an audience as was present yesterday, but while the oath was being administered to the Senators the floor of the Senate was filled with mbers of the House of Representatives, foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court and distinguished people from all parts of the country, who seemed to be leeply interested in the event, which is at once unique

What Mr. Wade Thinks of the Proceedings. While the case of Mr. Wade was being discussed num-bers of Senators flocked around bim, shook his hand as it was never shaken before, and otherwise demonstrated lively sense of favors to come. Wade in the White use, to some people's prophetic souls, is a consum-tion as sure to be realized as it is devoutly to be ished for. His experience to-day, according to his own account, rather surprised him. The whole proceedpronounces irregular, as no court had been dricks against his admission. He takes the view that there is no analogy between this trial of the President and an ordinary trial in the usual courts of justice. This a great State trial, and his voice or vote is not that of Ohlo. If it were an ordinary trial he believes both Paton and himself would be sot aside by the lawyers, and the whole senate would be set aside, and impeachment along with it. Hardly a member of the body, whether ord, either by vote or speech, as predisposed for or inst the person accused, and such predisposition is just as valid an objection, he thinks, as the one that har raised of interest against him. He shall certainly ake the oath when the debate is settled, as he believes it will be in his favor as the fiduciary representative of Ohio, and not as a juryman empanelled to try Andrew on, the man, but as one of a council representing to whether any law of said pation was violated by its recutive. But all this debate, he contends, is irregular, and until the Senate becomes a court and the ac-cused is brought before it in the proper form, no member can be challenged, whether on the grounds of inter-

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1868. The Senate was opened as usual with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gray, who beseeched that the Senate might be prepared for the discharge of the duties and the high trusts committed to their care, that God would preside over all their deliberations, that all partisan zeal, all selfish motives, all sectional prejudicies, should bow to the supremacy of the law and the supreme rule of the right, that the decision to be reached by this court should be such as will be approved and ratified in the high court of heaven, and to which all the people

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a resolution of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, on the part of the loyal people of that State, thanking the Con-gress, the Secretary of War and the General of the Army for their devotion to the constitution and the

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of John S. Cunningham, Paymaster United States Navy. The bill, which appropriates \$1.671 to remunerate him for government money stolen from bim, was passed.

100ATICNS FOR POWDER MAGAZINES.

Mr. FRELINGGUNSN, (rep.) of N. J., from the same committee, reported a bill to appoint a committee to select suitable locations for powder magazines, authorizing the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of three responsible officers to select such locations. It was passed.

izing the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of three responsible officers to select such locations. It was passed.

TICKETS TO THE INFPACIMENT TRIAL.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep) of Ohio, the Senate took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Anthony in relation to the issue of trokets for the galleries during the impeachment trial, and the preservation of order. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to allow a portion of the gallery to be free to the public.

Mr. Conkilno, (rep.) of N. Y., said the result would be to compress tuto a portion of the gallery, which would accommodate less than nine hundred altogether, as anany people as the whole would accommodate. Six hundred and seventy tickets, therefore, was all that should be issued. He saw no occasion for keeping the steps clear, which included a good deal of the space.

Mr. Anthony was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour and the appearance of the Chief Justice and attenuants at the door.

The PHENDENT POTEM. Said:—The morning hour having expired, all legislative and executive business of the Senate is ordered to cease, for the purpose of proceeding to the business connected with the impeachment of the President of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose.

The Phendent of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose.

The Chief Justice then advanced up the aiste, clad in his official robe, and executed by Mr. Fomercy, chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, with Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, on his right, Mosers. Buckslew and Wilson and the other members of the Committee bringing up the rear, with members of the Bouse, who stood behind the bar of the Senate.

The Chief Justice, having ascended to the President's

or the Committee bringing up to tear, with members of the House, who stood behind the bar of the Senate.

The Chiof Justice, having ascended to the President's chair, said, in a measured and impressive voice:—
"Senators, in obadience to a notice I have appeared to join with you in forming a Gourt of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am mow ready to take the eath."

Administration The Oath to the Chief Justice by Judge Nelson:—"I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the constitution and laws. So help me God."

The Chief Justice thes said:—"Senators, the oath will now be administered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary and the roles as given above. The only Senators absent were Messirs. Doolittle of Wiscossin, Edmunds of Vermont, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Saulsbury of Delaware.

Mr. Wade's name having been called, he was advancing to take the oath, when Mr. Happgiors, (dem.) of Ind., said:—May it please Mr. Happgiors, (dem.) of Ind., said:—May it please

your Honor—Before the cath be administered to the honorable Senator I wish to submit to the presiding officer of the Senator I wish to submit to the presiding officer of the Senator just called is the presiding officer of this body, and under the constitution and laws will become the President of the United States, should the proceeding of impeachment now to be tried be sustained, the constitution providing that in such a case the possible successor cannot even preside in the body during the trial. I submit to the consideration of the presiding officer and of the Senate whether, being a Senator representing a State, it is competent for him, notwithstanding that, to take the oath and become thereby a part of the court. I submit the question on two grounds—on the ground that the constitution does not allow him to preside during these deliberations because of his possible succession, and on the preliminary or legal ground that he is interested in view of his possible connection with the office should the result of the proceeding be successful. Therefore it is not possible for him to sit as a member of the court.

Mr. Shumman argued that the constitution tuelf settled that question. It provided that the presiding officer should not preside on the trial of an impeachment of the President, but being silent as to his right to be a member of the court, it follows by implication that he has the right.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich.—I do not suppose that

rice or this possible connections with the office should be not promited from the six of an extended from the six of an extended state of the six of the s

yith the frailties of men, as exhibited in the history of all political bodies, that they denied to the Vice President of the United States the privilege even of sitting over the deliberations of the court, much less of voting, and thereby assisting finally to bring about a state of things which would make him President. I do not know that we are able to decide this question at once. My impression is such as I have stated; but it is a grave question and an important question. It will be considered a grave and important one in the eyes of the country, and it should be by the Senate of the United States. It is a new question, and I submit to you and to the Senate whether it is not better to postpone the decision in this case until tomorrow—above all, for the purpose of ascertaining what are the precedents of the House of Lords. Should they prove to be what I think they are, then, unless we are ready to depart from the model upon which was formed this high tribunal, I am sure the Senate ought to decide, and I have no doubt the honorable member from Ohio (Mr. Wade) will acquiesce thoroughly in that deciden, and inhesif see the propriety of so acting, that he is not entitled to take his seat as a member of this body. I move, therefore, that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, (deen.) of Ky., argued that the question was to be decided on principle, and that principle was to be tound in the constitution. It was thought the men who was to succeed the President in case of removal from office should not take part in the trail of the President, If the case of Mr. Wade did not come within the letter of the constitution it did come clearly within its principle and meaning.

Mr. Mourill, (rep.) of Me., argued that there was no option and no distinction but to administer the eath to did not lie in the mouth, of one Senator to rise an objection against a fellow Senator. When the party appeared here, then objection could be made and argued, but not here and now. It seemed to him that there was no option and n

office when that man himself was to fill the office. He hoped that in view of the importance of the question the motion made by the Senator from Maryland would prevail.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, held that the objection was entirely immaterial. If this body was the Senato, then the presiding officer of the Senate should preside; and if it was not was there any court organized to decide the question? He never heard that one judge could challenge another judge. Had a court very been known to adopt a rule that a certain member of it should or should not participate in its proceedings? It was a matter entirely for the Judge himself.

Mr. Davis asked the question, whether if a Vice President came here to present himself as a member of the court the court itself could not exclude him.

Mr. Williams did not think that a parallel case; for by the very words of the constitution the Vice President was excluded. It did not follow that because this court was organized as the constitution required a Senator having any interest would participate in the trial. He might, when the case came on for trial, decline to participate, if any Senator should insist, notwithstanding the rule of the Senate referred to, on his right to vote, even on a question where he had an interest. He had a constitutional right to do se.

Mr. Passexoux, (rep.) of Gal., objected, that there was no right on the part of the Senator from Orio be passed over for the present until all the other Senators are sworn.

Mr. Conversa, (rep.) of Gal., objected, that there was no right on the part of the Senator, say, he proposed that a vote be now taken and the qrestion decided. The question as to whether a Senator, as he proposed that a vote be now taken and the qrestion decided. The question as to whether a Senator, say, he proposed that in the result as to keep him From participating in the trial was a matter for the Senator alone.

Mr. Passexoux (supplied to the first of the senator senators are soon.

able to act upon the question as a duly organized cour. He cared nothing about it one way or the other, and had no opinion to express on the subject.

Mr. Howars sustained the right of the Senator from Ohio to be sworn and to participate in the triel. He did not understand on what ground the objection could be sustained. They were not acting in their ordinary capficity as a Senate, but were acting as a court. What right had the members of the Senate not yet sworn to vote on this objection? How was the difficulty to be got at? Could the members already sworn exclude a Senator? That would be a strange proposition. As the Senate was now fixed it had no right to pass a resolution or an order. It was an act simply corum non judice. He suggested, therefore, that the objection be withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Morrow, (rep.) of Ind., argued that there was no person here authorized to make the objection, because

certed, therefore, that the objection be withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Mokrox, (rep.) of Ind., argued that there was no person here authorized to make the objection because it was the right of a party to wave the objection of interest on the part of a judge or juror, and the President, when he came here for trial, might say. "Why was not the Senator from Ohio sworn?" The theory of his colleague (Mr. Hendricks) was false. This impeachment must be tried by the Senate. The Senator from Ohio was a member of this body, as his rights as such could not be taken from him. His election as presiding officer took from him none of his rights as a Senator; but, aside from that, there was no person here entitled to raise the question.

Mr. Journaou urged the propriety of his motion—that the question should be postponed until to-morrow. It was a question in which the people of the United States were concerned and by no conduct of his, by no waiver of his rights, could the court be organized in any other way than the constitution provides. He repelled the intimation that the body was not a court, but was a Senate. As to the Senate, he argued its powers were only legislative, and it had no judicial powers except as a court. So had all their prodecessors ruled. In the celebrated impeachment case of Justice Chase the Senate acted on the idea that they were acting as a court, not as a Senate. The Senators were to declare on their caths to decide the question of guilty or not guilty, and declare the judgment; and who had ever heard of the Senate declaring a judgment? The very fact that the Chief Justice had to preside showed that this was a court of the highest character. As to the argument that a Senator had a right to vote on a question wherein he had an laterest, he asked who had ever heard before of such a proposition? The courts had even gone so far as to declare that a ludgment pronounced by a judge in a case where he had personal interest was absolutely void, on the general principle that no man had a right to be a judge i

The Boxana And special processes of a played in the special colors of the contribution of the policy. Let of the contribution of the contribution

body was a court now, when did the transformation take place? It was the Senate when it met at twelve o'clock, and had not since adjourned, nor could it be said at what particular point of time the transformation took place, if at all. If the question of interest was to be raised in the case of the Senator from Ohio, it ought with greater reason to be raised against the Senator from Tonnessee (lift. Patterson), who was so closely allied with the President. Besides, every Senator who might succeed to the office of presiding officer was also interested but one degree less than the Senator from Ohio. The Senator from Ohio could not be deprived of his vote except by a gress usurpation of power. Suppose ten or fifteen Senators were closely allied to the scoused, the objection might be made, and the whole movement defeated by reducing the body below a quorum.

duorum.

Mr. Howard rose to call the attention of the Chair to the real question before the Senate, and saked whether the pending motion that other Senators be sworn in was not in order.

Mr. Howard rose to call the attention of the Chair to the real question before the Senato, and asked whether the pending motion that other Senators be sworn in was not in order.

The Chief Justice said that the Senator from Indiana having objected to the Senator from Ohio taking the call, there was now a motion that the remaining names be called, omitting the name of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Howard said there was no rule requiring the names to be called in alphabetical order. The remaining names could be called now. He saw no necessity for further discussion of this motion. He thought it was merely a question of order. It seemed to him that it must be held that the trial had commenced, and that as the Senate had the cole power to try impeachments, and as the constitution size prescribed the administration of an oath, it was out of order to interfere with the taking of that oath.

Mr. Buckalaw, (dem.) of Pa., asked if the rules did not provide that the presiding officer shall submit all questions to the Senate. But, assuming it to be a question of order, he contended that the clause was intended to apply to the old form of taking the oath by States. The Senate had already adopted a rule for excluding votes in particular cases—a rule founded in justice. The argument was that the Senator had a right under the constitution to represent Onio. On several occasions recently Senators had presented themselves and had been denied admission. Here they were organized into a court to decide the gravest possible questions. The objection was made at the proper time, as, if it were not now made, a number of members not qualified to act might take part in the proceedings and be judges in the case. It was not only their right, but their dusy, to raise the question now. They were acting under the constitution, most of them having already been sworn, and the Chief Justice of the Westion to be decided at the earliest moment. It was a question arising under the Sonator from Massachusetta. Objections were always made to jurces bef

Indians (Mr. Hendricks). Challenge was a right given by the statute.

Mr. Morron proceeded to reply to Mr. Buckalew. He said the constitution had made this tribunal itself, and they had no right to constitute one. It was not important what they called the Senate now, but it was material that they should act as the constitution authorized them in the trial of impeachment.

At half-pass four o'clock Mr. Gaimes, after premising that the Chief Justice, baving sat since eleven o'clock, must be fatigued, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Howard suggested that as a court they could not adjourn the Senate, and Mr. Gaimes moved to adjourn the court until to-morrow at one o'clock.

The Curre Justice put the motion, declared it carried, and vacated the chair, whereupon the Fresident pro tem, having resumed the chair and called the Senate to order, Mr. Anvirony tried to call up some pending business, but on motion of Mr. Chandran the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1868 There were not more than two dozen members in their eats when the House met, and very few speciators in the galleries. The public interest in the Congressional proceedings being new transferred to the Senate, many embers have procured leave of absence either to go home or to take part in the political canvass in Maine that no legislative business will be done by the Hous during the impeachment trial.

MAINE AND THE IMPEACHMENT. Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., presented resolutions of the Maine House of Representatives in favor of voting unanimously for the impeachment of the President.

PROVISION FOR A SUCCESSOR TO CHISF JUSTICE CHASE introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the same devolve on the Associate Justice of such court whose commission is senior in time, and that such Associate Justice shall be Chief Justice of such court

Associate Justice shall be Chief Justice of such court until such inability shall be 'removed or another pointment duly made and a Chief Justice duly qualified, which was reterred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SALE OF THE REVENUE STRAMERS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. Scopield, (rop) of Pa., presented a pelition of the citizens of Eric, Pa., protesting against the sale of the revenue steamers on the lakes—first, because they are of great stryice in preventing and descring smuggling; second, because in the event of a foreign war they would be of great use in protecting the commerce of the lakes; third, because they are of great use to vessels in time of distress; and, fourth, because if sold it would be at a great acrifice.

The Speaker then presented communications from the Postmatter General in reference to the overland mail contracts, and resolutions of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention rendering thanks to Congress, to Secretary Stanton and to General Grant for their patriotic course.

without derah, "ing the general plan which they propose in the revision of the laws.

Mr. Potano reper of that he had made the motion to adjourn over at the "equest of members on this floor. It was not in accordance," with his own choice and judgment; but as some oppose, the motion he would withdraw it.

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THE CAME OF MR. ESPLER REMUND.

The contested election case was resumed.

Mr. KRISHY, (rep.) of N. Y., moved that Mr. Powell, who, it was said by several gentlemen, received only forty-four votes and who contested or claimed the seat, be permitted to address the House.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., advocated the resolution reported from the Committee of Elections to modify the Congressional calk so that Mr. Butler might be enabled to take his seat.

Mr. Millim, (rep.) of Pa., was opposed to the resolution, the applicant having, as member of the Tennessee rebel Legislature, sworn to support the Southern Confederacy. It would be dangerous to relax the law. The next step would be to ask that the law be modified to admit Alexander H. Stephens if he should be elected to represent one of the Congressional districts of Georgia. They had better wait until the Southern States had organized loyal governments and sent men here able to take the oath as it now stood. It became the republican party to be consistent. The oath saved us in the rebellion, the results of which were not yet ever.

Mr. Dawss, (rep.) of Mass., regretted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Miller), in the face of all the testimony, had thought proper to arraign Mr. Butler for a lack of loyality. That gentleman read testimony in a light different from himself and the eleven thousand loyal citizens of Tennesse who had voted for him. Mr. Dawes read the New Testament narrative of the Pharises and the Publican, saying that he made no application of it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The House adopted the resolution of Mr. Paine, recommitting the report of the Committee of Elections, with instructions.

Mr. Dawse immediately reported back the proposition, and on his motion its consideration was positoned until to-morrow after the morning hour.

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Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appointing Erastus B, Walcott, of Wisconsin; John H. Martindale, of New York, and Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and authorizing the Socretary of War to furnish from captured ordnance such ordnance, with their implements, as he may deem proper to the several national asylums for the purpose of firing salutes, and such small arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at the asylums, which was passed.

thich was pussed. The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

The February Public Debt Statement.
The statement of the public debt for the month of
February, which will be issued on Friday, will show a hand, of five or six millions of dollars. There is now in the vaults of the Treasury about \$108,340,000 in gold coin, being an increase of \$7,849,000 over that of Janu ary. The amount of currency on hand is about \$18,132,000, or \$7,448,000 less than on the last day of

Pardons by the President. The President has directed pardons to be issued to James M. and Horace H. Gould, of Northern New York, who were convicted in November last of passing counterfelt money. Their term of imprisonment had ex pired. Pardons were issued on account of their previous good character and the penitonee manifested for their offence. They were recommended to this elemency by the United States District Attorney, Mr. H. Vanderman, and a number of other prominent citizens,

The Yield of Precious Metals West of the

Rocky Mountains.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of J. Ross Browne, on the mineral re-Mountains. This work has been in progress for upwards of a year, and embraces a complete summary of everything essential to a correct understanding of our grea mining interests, including the geological formation of the mineral belts, the number of mines in operation, their yield and condition, the treatment of ores, and some general considerations of the precious metals, It will probably be stereotyped, and a large number of copies printed for general circutation. Mr. Browne estimates the yield of the different States and Territories fo

ı	Californ's	\$25,090,000
۱	Nevada	20,000,000
	Montana	
	Idaho	6,500,000
۱	Washington	1,000,000
۱	Oregon	2,090,000
١	Colorado	2,500 000
ľ	New Mexico	500,000
۱	Ar zona	. 500,000
1	Miscellaneous	6,000,000
	Total	\$75,000,000
	The entire product of the precious metals	from 1848
	to January 1, 1863, is estimated as follows:-	
	California	5900,000,000

Idaho Washington Oregon Colorado New Mexico and Arizonia

mining is progressing favorably. There is a general de-cline in the bullion product. The population actually engaged in mining has greatly diminished in the past

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Canal Commissioner Dorn Impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanors—Local Leg-islation for New York City—Introduction of the Arcade Underground Railroad Bill.

ALBANT, March 5, 1668. The subject of the streets of New York and their pre-sent wretched condition was again under consideration in the Senate this morning, where Mr. Creamer called up his resolution of yesterday, which he so amended as to direct the Committee on Municipal Affairs to make immediate investigation of the whole matter of the failure of the proper authorities to keep the streets

INCREASING THE PAY OF THE CORNER COUNCIL.

The same gentleman introduced his bill, of which notice was given some time ago, to increase the pay of the members of the Common Council to \$3,500 per annum and to abolish all allowances for extra services on committees and the like. The sum named is intended to be in full remuneration for all official services.

on committees and the like. The sum named is intended to be in full remuneration for all official services.

INCREAING THE FERS OF THE STREETS.

Mr. Riley is about to introduce a lill which requires all subposses emanating from any source to be served by the "fligh Sheriff of the county of Kew York," or a person by him to be designated. When it is considered that all the subpunes leaving from every court within the limits of Manhattan Island amount to perhaps as many as million annually it will be seet what an immense accession to the revenues of the Sheriff's office this bill will produce. It may not be extrawagant to say that the office of Sheriff will be worth \$100, 100 more annually should the bill become a law.

IMPROHEMENT IN MINIATORE.

The resolution to impeach Canal Commissioner Dorn, which was made the special order for to-day, was adopted by a vote of ninety-five to one. A minority report was submitted in the interest of those of the canal "ring" who were anxious to let down their conferce as lightly as possible by lugging in the impeachment of democratic and others who were formerly in the canal office. The point was made that impeachment could not extend to persons whose terms of office had expired. So Commissioner Dorn was made, at one and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time, the object of democratic vengeance and the same time to

even the legislation of last winter failed to lay, although it was then thought there was a final conclusion to the whole matter.

The bills amending the Registry law and abolishing the present Oroton Board, giving the appointment of their successors to the Mayor, were also ordered to a third reading.

Senator Creamer gave notice of a bill which is to require police justices and magistrates to enforce stringently the provisions of the law as to carrying conceased weapons, particularly in the historopolitan district. The penalties provided are \$100 line and ten days' imprisonment for the first offence and \$500 line and six months' imprisonment for the first offence and \$500 line and six months' imprisonment for the second.

THE ARGAR UNDERGROUND RAIROAD.

Senator Palmer has introduced the bill to incorporate the Arcade Underground Railroad, legislation on which promises to constitute one of the important features of the present session. The introduction of the measure has been delayed to this late day under the impression that it would come in after all the other undigested schemes and go through 'with a rush.' The plan is the most handsome and certainly most unobjectionable of all that have been presented; but it is impossible to dispel the doubt in many minds that it is impracticable. In its general features it differs very little from that of last winter.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the regular monthly meeting of this body yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee reported:

Regarding the communication from the Richmond Board of Trade respecting a reduction of the tax on tobacco the committee reported that it would be unwise in the Chamber to make any suggestions to Congress on the Subject. In regard to the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the propriety of making a treaty with Great Britain for the mutual relief and return home of disabled seamen landed in ports of the two countries the committee reported that the Chamber concurs in the opinion that there would be an inequality in such an arrangement, as the number of British seamen in American ports greatly exceeded the number of American seamen in English ports, arising from the fact of a large proportion of the carrying trade having passed into foreign hands.

The committee which had been appointed to represent the Chamber at the Boston Convention reported that the proceedings of the Convention were marked with the greatest ucanimity, and that all who were present strongly favored a speedy return to specie payments.

Mr. A. A. Low, from the special committee to whom the matter of a centennial celebration had been referred, presented a longthy report, rectting the proceedings beld April 5, 178, which resulted in the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, alluding briefly to the growth and were of the Chamber from that time to the At the regular monthly meeting of this body yester-

ferred, presented a longthy report, rectting the proceedings beld April 5, 1768, which resulted in the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, altuding briefly to the growth and work of the Chamber from that time to the present, deprecating the passing of the commerce of the country from American to foreign ships, and stating that, "Not only is our commerce with foreign countries passing from American bottoms to those of other nations, but in consequence of the depreciated state of our currency and the pressure of taxation on the products of our industry, the United States are cansing to be a nation of supply to the least favored peoples of the world. Worse than all, at home and abroad, the credit of the country is suffering from a tone of demornalization which penetrates the very halls of Congress, threatening to subject our young, vigorous and wealthy republic to the costly sacrifice of its good name among the civilized nations of the earth. Instead of expecting wise and honorable legislation, loading to judicious measures of revenue and flunner, the sagacious and thoughtful live in perpetual fear of political combinations that will pander to a sentiment said to be as wide spread as it is deprayed, which demands an indirect repudiation of the public debt, even though it cast a stigma upon the nation which generations cannot outlive."

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IMPEACHMENT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IMPEACEMENT.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

Two-thirds of the action of the Senate, specially for the last three years, show that the chamber is filled by lawyers fed on calf skin, and never daring to peer beyond the limits of a miss prius decision, by greedy men using their place for profit, and by party plotters tooking at every measure from the standpoint of their Presidential candidate's interest. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if Johnson is able to bribe or bully the Senate into an acquittal. To prevent this will need as stern and vigilian's a popular purpose as that which has awed and braced the House of Representatives to action. The Senate should have suspended the President; then they might have been a hundred days, if they wished, in trying him. Now they leave him to permit nurder at the South and plot at the North, Every Union life lost, and lost unavenged, at the South henceforth is blood on the Senate's garments. Senators know Grant will never do his duty in protection; the Union men of the South. He has no drop of hice in his body that prompts him to do it. They know the white Johnson sits in the White House it is a provotive and guarantee for every ourage on Union mention and guarantee for every ourage on Union mention and the whose simple presence under that roof would make the streets of New Orleans and the plains of Texas—yos, and even Kentucky—safer for Union menthan an army of a hundred thousand soldiers, led by Thomas or Shert den, could do. The blood of every Union victim hence forth be on their heads. In the meantime let us work: the lift the Senate out of the slough of party self-seeking' to the level of the House and the nation.

I am not surprised to find that Grant is not as strong out here as in the East. Bondholders' patronay there have I met any one who has seen, an original 6c ant man. Every republican prefers some one else, but at himits to Grant, since the wirepliers will have it so. A wrong move on the finance question shape the party platform ex

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